DR. TYLER'S RESIGNATION.

TO TAKE IT.

TO REMAIN IN HIS PASTORATE UNTIL FALL-HIS HE SAYS MANY DEMOCRATS OBJECT TO HILL'S CAREER AS A CLERGYMAN-A RECEP-

TION IN HIS HONOR.

The Rev. Dr. Eenjamin B. Tyler, paster of the Church of the Disciples, at No. 323 West Fiftysixth-st., has handed in his resignation, and it has been accepted by the society. This action was taken by Dr. Tyler, because he felt the pressing need of rest from his duties as pastor. The matter was first mentioned to the congregation in January, but no action was taken until February, when a meeting was held and a unanimous protest was made against accepting the resignation. Dr. Tyler remained firm. The committee of the church then suggested a vacation. Dr. Tyler raised two objections to this: First, that the church could not afford to give him



EEV, DR. BENJAMIN B. TYLER.

a vacation, and, second, that the church work would suffer in the absence of a regular pastor. He advised the committee to look at once for a new man to be ready to take the pulpit in the fall. A committee was appointed later to talk with Dr. Tyler and make every effort to change his decision in regard to leaving the church, but it was unsuccessful, and it so reported at a meeting held in March. Dr. Tyler's resignation was then accepted, to take effect on September 80, 1806. This date marks the close of thirteen years' service in the church.

When seen yesterday Dr. Tyler confirmed the statement as to his resignation, and the reason for handing it in. He said that the best of good feeling existed between the members of the congregation and himself. He regretted leaving the church, but consideration for his health made it necessary. It had been his desire to leave his charge as soon as a suitable man could be found to replace him, but the committee specially requested that he should remain at least until fall, in order to give the value of his experience and knowledge of the work of the church to his successor. He had consented to do this. As to the new pastor, Dr. Tyler could make no definite statement or give any names, although he admitted that the church had in view already two names, both of which were those of men who were well fitted for the place. "The selection of a minister is like the selection of a wife; there is no account-

Dr. Tyler said that since he had made up his mind to resign he had had offers from churches in Cincinnati and St. Louis, which he had not considered. He said there was a strange circumstance in connection with the He had long desired to travel, especially on the Pacific Coast, and, as if in answer to this desire, invitations to him had recently come from cities in California and Oregon to lecture and do evangelical work along the coast. It was dated April 9, 1896, and said: It was possible, he said, that he might go to Australia. Overtures had been made to him of recent date to go there. Dr. Tyler explained that, through his literary work upon Christian Standard," of Cincinnati, and "The Evangelist, he had a wide acquaintance all over the country. In conclusion, he said that his plans for the future were indefinite. He intends to travel, and it is likely that before he returns to regular church work he will make a

tour around the world. The Rev. Dr. Tyler was born in Decatur, Ill., April 9, 1840. He was educated at Eureka College, near Peoria, but was not graduated. His parents were natives of Kentucky, where his grandfather had been an oldtime bluegrass Kentucky farmer. His father's income was largely from Kentucky investments, and when the war broke out the finances of the family were so disturbed that young Tyler was obliged to leave college. He took up teaching. The way was also opened for him to do evangelical work, and almost before he knew it he was doing the work of what is known as a lay evangelist. He was ordained in 1884, at Charleston, Ill, where he preached until 1869, when he was called to Terre Haute, Ind. He remained there until 1873, when he went to Frankfort, Ky., to fill the puipit of a new church. In 1876 he accepted a call to Louisville, Ky., as pastor of the First Christian Church. He preached there until 1983. In that year he came to this city, where he has since remained as pastor of the Church of the Disciples. For third years he preached without losing more than one Sunday on account of illness. In 1892 Drake University, Des Moines, Ia, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Tyler married, in 1862, Sarah Burton, whom he met while

ried, in 1862, Saran Button, in college. Yesterday was Dr. Tyler's fifty-sixth birthday. Yesterday the occasion the social club of the In honor of the occasion the social club of the church arranged a concert and reception, which were given last evening at the church. The evening was a most pleasant one for both pastor and congregation. Dr. Tyler had several handand congregation. Dr. Tyler had several beame gifts from members of the church, at the reception received a basket containing Elx roses. The concert was given by the Aramenti Concert Company, assisted by Miss Marion Short and Profesor Livingston Barbour, instructor of elocution in Rutgers College.

SAT SHACKLED IN HIS KITCHEN.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY THIEF WHO WAS HARD TO HOLD.

Poughkeepsie, April 9 (Special).-During the last four years many robberies have occurred in Rhine beck village which completely baffled the police. The last robbery occurred last Friday night when Frank Herrick's office was rifled of papers valued at over \$50. Detective "Gus" Quick suspected George Edison and caused his arrest Sunday afternoon. Edison broke down, confessed and offered to conduct the officer to a lot where he had concealed the ers under a gravestone. To this request the officer yielded and accompanied Edison to the spot.
When there Edison picked up the papers and throwthere, Edison picked up the papers and throwiem up, exclaimed: "Here they are, Gus," and

on wandered around in the woods and two days afterward, which was on Tuesday last, the officer again captured him at his home in Red Hook. That evening the officer placed Edison in the town lock-up, and to make 1.'s detention more complete, the prisoner was forced to remain shackled. After the night watchman had made his last round yesterday morning, Edison calmly kicked the iron register out of the wail and worked a hole large enough for aim to pass through, which he did, and dropping a distance of twenty feet landed on the stairs below. He then forced his way out of the front door and walking down the road to a farmer's house asked to have the shackles removed from his hands. This was denied him and he again took to the woods. Early this morning officer quick again found Edison, this time at his home in Red Hook, where he sat in the kitchen with the shackles still on his hands. He was brought to this city and is now in a county jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. Edison was convicted two years ago of surgery and at the request of Rhinebeck's most securious distants sentence was suspended. ock-up, and to make his detention more complete

CANTOR CRITICISES HILL.

HE NEEDS A REST AND IS DETERMINED DOES HE EXPRESS THE SENTIMENTS OF TAMMANY?

CUT-AND-DRIED PLANS FOR A LATE

CONVENTION-CONFERENCE OF LEADERS CALLED.

Albany, April 9 (Special).-The statement was made at midnight to-night by Senator Cantor that there would be a conference in New-York on Saturday of prominent Democrats to consider the policy of the Democratic party in the coming State campaign. Senator Hill is to come on from Washington to hear other Democrats express their views. Senator Cantor said that he could see no reason why Mr. Hill should attend a conference when he had apparently got everything relating to the campaign cut and dried, and beyond the reach of those dissenting from his

"I am for Hill when Hill is right," said Senator "But I do not believe that Senator Hill is right in his policy of a delayed Democratic State Convention. It has been announced by Chairman Hinkley that the State Committee will not meet until the middle of May, and that the State Convention will not be held until the latter part of June, or at least until after the Republican National Convention in St. Louis, This, I believe, in common with many good Democrats, to be wrong.

"It may be Senator Hill's idea, but there are many who believe with me that Senator Hill, being as he is so saturated with National politics, cannot keep in touch with the wishes of the Democracy of New-York State. He does not realize as do we who are in daily contact with the political affairs of the State, that the camthe political affairs of the State, that the campaign in this State must be fought squarely on the two great issues—the passage of the Raines bill by a Republican Levislature, and the one-man domination of that Legislature.

"Those who feel as I do believe that a movement should be set on foot for an earlier convention, and that we should show the people of this State that the Democratic party is not a

vention, and that we should show the people of this State that the Democratic party is not a dead, helplest minority, but an aggressive, powerful party. We should call the conven-tion early, and get the issues squarely before the people. I think that an attempt will be

the people. I think that an attempt will be made to do thiz."
Senator Cantor was asked if the opinions he expressed were those of Tammany Hall.
"They are my own opinions, and those of many Democrats throughout the State," was

"Will Senator Hill be a candidate for Governor?" he was asked.
"No, he will not," said Mr. Cantor, "but he will probably be a candidate for re-election to

QUAY WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

HE INTENDS TO REMAIN IN THE REPUBLI-CAN PRESIDENTIAL RACE UNTIL THE END.

Washington, April 9.—Senator Quay, through his son, Richard Quay, this morning made an emphatic denial of the published statement that he intended to withdraw from the contest for the Republican nomination for President. A message was received this morning from Richard Quay, dated at Pittsburg, in which two prominent Senators, one a receptive, and the other an active candidate, were told that Mr. Quay, just before he started for Florida, had said that he would under no circumstances withdraw from the contest for the Republican nomination. When the St. Louis Convention adjourned, Mr. Quay said, his flag would still be flying, whether he left that city in defeat or flushed with victory.

Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Aveque Hotel "bristled" last night with denials that Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who is rusticating had decided to withdraw from the Presidential race and support McKinley. True, telegrams were shown from Mr. Quay himself, but there was one on exhibition from Mr. Platt, sent from Jacksonville, F.a., and addressed to Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee, Room 10, Fifth Avenue Hotel. "The Quay story is a malicious lie.

"T. C. PLATT." James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, was also full of information last evening on the same subject. Clarkson had no telegrams to exhibit, but said with great solemnity:

"On advices direct from Florida, to-day, I am able to deny positively the report that Senator Quay is going over or thinking of going over to The anxiety manifested by the anti-McKinley

"combine" during the last twenty-four hours on the subject of Mr. Quay's possible deference to the Mc-Kinley sentiment in his own State had attracted a good deal of attention from politicians. The reports from Pennsylvania, which came exclusively from Republicans of the Keystone State, known to be friendly to Senator Quay, threw the Morton boomers into almost a panic. It was remarked that no attempt had been made to deny that the sentiment of the State is strong for McKinley, and rapidly increasing. The men in the anti-McKinley "combine" know that Mr. Quay is a farseeing observer of the political sky, and that when he sees his friends and neighbors arranging to support the shuffle. Although Mr. Quay and Mr. Platt were shuffle. Although Mr. Quay and Mr. Platt were supposed to be in close consultation among the orange groves of Fiorlat, the absence of any measure from Mt. Quay himself was looked upon as significant. ombine" during the last twenty-four hours on the

PERISHED IN A BURNING MINE.

SEVEN MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES NEAR BUTTE, MONT.

Butte, Mont., April 9.-A dispatch from Basin last night reported fire raging in the Hope hoist and main shaft, and that a number of lives had been lost. Shift Boss John Buckley and his brother, "Pat" Buckley, Martin Sullivan, Hugh McKeown, "Barney" Wall, William Belden and Edward McArthur, it was reported, were probably suffocated, as there is no other escape from the mine except by the main shaft, which is burning. The buildings are a total loss,

Dispatches from Basin this morning are to the effect that the fire in the Hope Mine has been extinguished, but that the seven imprisoned miners are dead without doubt, as nothing could miners are dead without doubt, as nothing could be heard from them. The shaft is filled with burned timbers, but that would not prevent the men's voices being heard if alive. It will be several days before the hodles can be rescued. The origin of the fire is still unknown. Shift Boss Buckley was the only married man among the victims.

THE WHEAT SHORTAGE IN AUSTRALIA.

San Francisco, April 9 (Special).-The steame Mariposa, from Sydney, with advices to March 16, arrived here to-day. It now appears that the ex-portable surplus of wheat in New-Zealand is 1,500,-000 bushels, or about one-half of what the estimate was sixty days ago. The crop deficiency is also less than previously announced. The colonies will have to import about 100,000 tons, all told, if the surplus is South Australia is realized. As Australia shipped last year about 170,000 tons to Europi and South Africa, those importing localities will doubtless have to seek about that same quantity this year from other sources of supply. In Sydney flour was selling on March 16 at 119 5s to 110 10s a ton. Wheat was quoted at 4s 5d a bushel.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN SALEM, MASS. Salem, Mass., April 9.-There was a double tragedy at No. 122 Boston-zt, this morning. At 4:20 o'clock people living upstairs in the house smelled smoke, and, going to a room occupied by Miss Josephine Manning, forced an entrance. They found the bed on fire and the room full of smoke. Across the foot of the bed a man was lying, fully dressed and gasping for breath. He died before medical help arrived. In the bed Miss Manning lay dead, her head covered with blood from a wound. The family upstairs reported that they heard three pistol shots an hour before, and an examination showed that the woman had two pistol wounds in her head. The man, who was James F. Flynn, also had a bullet wound in his head. Flynn was a widower, about thirty-five years old, and he had been keeping company with Miss Manning, who was a dressmaker, about thirty-five eight years old. It is supposed that he killed the girl and then committed suicide.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1896.-SIXTEEN PAGES.

IT PROVIDES FOR A REFERENDUM ON THE BANKERS OF MARYLAND DO NOT MEDIATION SAID TO HAVE BEEN OFFERED THE CHARTER.

THE GOVERNOR, THE MAYOR OF NEW-YORK AND

THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN EACH TO NAME THREE COMMISSIONERS TO PREPARE THE CHARTER-MR. GRENNAN THE

AUTHOR OF THE MEASURE.

Albany, April 9.-Assemblyman E. C. Brennan, of Brooklyn, has a Greater New-York bill which he will introduce providing for the consolidation of the local governments of the territory within the city and county of New-York, the counties of Kings and Richmond and Long Island City, and the towns of Newtown. Flushing and Jamaica and part of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens. It directs the preparation of bills for the government of this territory and the submission of such bills to the vote of the people, consolidation to become operative upon the approval by the people of the submitted bills or a charter. A commission similar to that named in the Lexow Greater New-York bill is provided for, and is to make a final report to the Legislature by February 1, 1897, with bills to carry out the consolidation.

Mr. Brennan attempted to introduce the bill to day, but Mr. McKeown objected. Then Mr. Brennan pleaded with his colleague from Kings to with draw his objection, but Mr. McKeown refused, and Mr. Brennan says that he will go before the Cities the Greater New-York measure of H. T. Andrews, introduced several days ago. He says that his bill is unlike the other consolidation bills in that it would not consolidate the territory affected until the charter for the Greater New-York had been accepted by a majority vote of the people. If the the next Legislature to act as it desires on the ques-

tion of consolidation.

Nine members of the commission are to be appointed, three each by the Governor and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. The Lexow bill lets the Governor name nine commissioners and the Mayors none.

TO GO TO ALBANY TO-DAY. MAYOR STRONG'S DECISION BELIEVED TO BE AGAINST THE LENOW BILL BUT IN FAVOR OF CONSCLIDATION.

Mayor Strong was s- work on his memorandum to the Legislature on the Greater New-York bill yesterday until long after office hours. The Mayor said that he would finish his work to-night and send his decision to Albany by special messenger to-day The result of his deliberations would be made known from Albany to-day, he said.

Colonel Strong refused to indicate whether he would veto or approve the bill. It was believed that the paper he was preparing would explain in full his reasons for disapproving the Lexow bill, although favoring the consolidation of New-York, Brooklyn and Long Island City.

Albert E. Henschel, secretary of the Greater New York Commission, had a final conference with the Mayor on the subject of consolidation and handed to him letters approving the bill, signed by General Wager Swayne and Edward L. Parris. There was also a letter of ex-Judge John F. Dillon, author of works on municipal corporations and one of the highest authorities on municipal law. Judge Dillon's letter is as follows:

letter is as follows:

Dear Sir: I am of the opinion that in the Greater New-York bill the consolidating provision of Section I does not take effect until January I, 1888. If under the other provisions a charter for the consolidated corporation shall be adopted prior to January I, 1888, these provisions would govern. If no such charter shall be adopted before that time, then, in my opinion, Section 2 preserves for all purposes the existing local administration and government until such time as the Lexislature shall, by due enactment, otherwise provide.

SHOT HIS WIFE IN THE STREET.

A BARBER SLIGHTLY WOUNDS THE WOMAN WHO HAD LEFT HIM.

Four pistol shots rang out in succession at o'clock last night from the corner of Lexington-ave. and Twenty-ninth-st., where a moment before a mat and woman had been standing in earnest conversa tion. The woman, shricking "I'm shot!" ran into a neighboring laundry and dropped into a chair. The man, throwing an empty revolver down on the ing developments.

The couple were William F. Daley, a hairdresser, employed in the Alpine barber-shop, at No. 53 West Thirty-third-st., and his wife, Mabel, who, after living a cat-and-dog life in Boston, New-Haven and other New-England cities, separated a year ago. He went to live at No. 135 West Thirty-fifth-st., and she at a house in Fifteenth-st. He had met her in Third-ave, a few minutes before the shooting in company with another man, and after ordering the lat-ter away, had begged her to return to him. Failin persuade the woman, he fired his revolver at her

The woman staggered into the laundry near b and dropped into a chair, where Policeman Dudley of the East Thirty-fifth-st station, found her a few moments later.

Dudley called an ambulance, and then walked over to Daley, who stood on the corner, nervously

rubbing his hands together. "Did you shoot this woman" the policem

"I did," replied the man, "but God knows didn't intend to injure her. She has ruined me and made my life a hell, and to-night when she drove me wild by her vile reproaches I shot off my re-

volver at the pavement, intending to frighten her I didn't want to kill her." "He shot me four times, officer," said the "He's my husband, but we have not lived together

Hoit, of Believue Hospital, who responded to mbulance call, examined the woman and found

TO MEET THEM HALF WAY.

STREETCAR EMPLOYES EXPECT THE COMPANY TO SETTLE THE TROUBLE.

There were no startling developments yesterday in relation to the trouble between the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company and its employes. sides are anxious to avoid serious trouble, and it is thought the matter will soon be satisfactorily ad-justed. The company has shown evidence of a de-sire to settle the trouble, and will no doubt meet the men half way.

The men held several meetings last night. W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association said last night that a committee of the Executive Board, in behalf of the full Board, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and decided that the committee ould visit the Mayor and Police Commissioner and lay before them the grievances of the streetcar and my before them the grievances of the streeter employes, and demand the protection of the law in their behalf. Mr. Mahon has received an invitation to speak before a meeting of the association in Philadelphia to-day, and will do so.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK IN SAVANNAH. Savannah, Ga., April 9.- The police and city authorities are baffled to-day by the discovery of at-tempts last night to burn the Whitefield Building, in which the Savannah Postoffice is located, and the Schworz Building, one of the finest business struc-tures in the city. The attempt to burn the Schworz utiling was made during the night. The building occupied by the Hoyle Grocery Company and by Ludden & Bates Southern Music Company. A pane of glass was broken out of the front door of the grocery store, through which the incendiary crawled and filled a lard barrel with paper, igniting it and crawling out through the broken door. The fire was smothered in the barrel, but burned sufficiently to leave unmistakable proof of an incendiar attempt. Early this morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of the postoffice building, close to the postmaster's private office. A plie of paper and combustibles had been ignited in a hallway. The fire was extinguished with comparatively little damage. These incendiary attempts, following the burning of the Savannah Grocery Company's Building on Tuesday morning, have caused much apprehension. The police are following up clews, but so far have nothing tangible to work on. attempt. Early this morning a fire was discovered

BY THE PRESIDENT.

A TRUCE IN HOSTILITIES AND A SUBSEQUENT

SETTLEMENT BASED ON THE INSTI-

TUTION OF POLITICAL REFORMS

IN THE ISLAND.

Washington, April 9.-There is some reason to

gramme will be developed within the next few

days in a manner which will create a good

deal of astonishment. It is said that a definite

policy has been agreed on as a result of several

conferences between the President and Secretary

Olney, which have been held in the seclusion of

the White House during the last few days. It

is also agreed that the appearance of measles in the President's household had nothing to do

with the omission of the Cabinet meeting of

last Tuesday, but that the meeting was called

off simply to allow an opportunity to the Presi-

dent and his Secretary of State for the prepara-

tion of an important paper on the Cuban situa-

Secretary Olney was closeted with his stenog

rapher at the State Department for several

hours on Monday, engaged in the preparation

of the case, and he submitted it to the President

at the White House the following morning. Its

consideration was not finished at the hour at

which the Cabinet usually assembles, and as the

President desired to continue its consideration

without interruption, word was sent to all the

departments that there would be no meeting

hat day. The appearance of the measles in the

President's family has in no wise interfered

with the daily routine of business in the Execu-

tive Mansion, and, in fact, the President's of-

fice has been almost constantly thronged with

visitors, mostly Senators and Representatives,

every day since little Esther was taken ill. Her

transfer to Woodley is believed to have removed

Unless present plans are changed, the regular

this action would be in entire harmony with the spirit of the concurrent resolutions recently adopted by Congress, one of which declared that "the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Gov-ernment for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

It is suggested that the President is not pre-

JOSE ROQUE'S LIFE SPARED.

Havana, April 9.—Joré Cabrea Roque, a mem-

ber of Gomez's band, who was to have been shot

The official news received here of the move

ments of the rebels shows that they intend to

cross the Spanish trocha between Mariel and

Majana, in the Havana Province. Small parties

of rebels are reported to be reconnoitring the

The commandant at Batabano telegraphs that

night. Colonel Hernandez reports finding several

small groups of insurgents near Gabriel, and other bands are reported on the Mi Rosa estate, west of Quivacan. All of the above-mentioned places are in the Province of Hayana.

Maceo is now at Le Chuza. General Arolas reports from the trocha, the fortified line across

reports from the trocha, the forthled line across the island, that while reconnoitring on the Car-lota, Neptuno and Jobo estates, he met a rebel party under Carillo, who intended to pass the line near San Jose. In the fighting that followed the rebels lost one killed, five wounded and six

prisoners.
Insurgents have burned sixty-two houses and

Insurgents have burned stry-two houses and huts at La Salud, Province of Havana.

General Ochando, chief of staff, recently announced that Spanish columns would operate at night. The first report under the new order comes from the commandante of the town of

Aguacate, who arranged an ambush of 100 troops belonging to the España Battalion. A rebel party marched into the trap, and it is known that nine were killed. It is supposed that their losses were heavier than this. The troops lost one killed and five wounded.

SPAIN STRENGTHENS HER DEFENCES.

London, April 9.-A dispatch from Madrid to the

Central News says that for a month past the work

of strengthening the defences of the various ports

has been carried on. Torpedoes have been laid at the entrances of the harbors and elsewhere, and heavy guns have been mounted in the forts.

TO RESTRICT ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

PORTUGUESE SETTLERS PETITION THE HAWAHAN

GOVERNMENT.

the morning of March 25, after several preliminary meetings, nearly seven hundred Portuguese marched

in a body to the Government Building and sent in a petition addressed to the President and Legis-

lature. Their demeanor was entirely peaceable and

orderly. Copies of the petition were at once made and presented to the two houses of the Legislature

The grievance of the Portuguese is that, having

been brought here by their Government, and having settled in the Islands and now increased it 13,000 souls, they find themselves subject to an in vasion of Chinese and Japanese immigrants. They ask for measures to restrict Asiatic immigration and also for a more equitable system of taxation.

IMPALED ON AN IRON SPIKE.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WINDOW-

CLEANER IN BLEECKER-ST.

Henry Schnelder, forty-six years old, of No. 143

Chrystie-st., an assistant in Louis Selz's artificial

flower store, at No. 52 Bleecker-st., was impaled on

The spike ran into his stomach. Schneider

an iron spike yesterday afternoon in front of the

was cleaning the windows. He stood on top of a

shaky showcase which was unevenly balanced on

another. Several times he nearly lost his balance, but

the sight of an iron-spiked railing some distance be

SIX BRITISH SAILORS DROWNED.

Honolulu, April 2, via San Francisco, April 9.-On

olumn of Spanish troops is pursuing them.

his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

HIS SENTENCE COMMUTED TO IMPRISONMENT

all danger of infection at the White House.

DODGE THE ISSUE.

A GOLD STANDARD RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY THE PROPOSAL, IT IS REPORTED, CONTEMPLATES ADOPTED AMID GREAT ENTHUSIASM-A VIGOROUS SPEECH BY CONTROLLER

ECKELS LOUDLY APPLAUDED. Baltimore, April 9.-The bankers of Maryland to-day put themselves squarely on record in favor of sound money. In a convention, with delegates representing almost every bank of any size in the

State, the following resolution was adopted with-

out a dissenting vote:

Resolved. That we are unalterably opposed to the free colmage of silver, and to every debasement of our currency in whatsoever form it may be presented; that we firmly and honestly believe that the true interests of our country will be best served by its rigid adherence to the gold standard of value, the continuance of which will not only preserve its financial integrity and the future welfare of its citizens, from the waze-earner to the capitalist, but will insure, through the prompt restoration of confidence, that rapid development of its resources which will eventually place it first among the nations of the earth.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed when the vote was announced as being unanimously in favor of adoption. Enoch Pratt, the oldest living bank president in the United States, stepped forward from his seat on the platform, and after proposing three cheers and a tiger, led in the enthusiastic demonstration. Approval was manifested on every bank president's or cashier's face as he vociferously cheered the decision.

NO FREE SILVER FOR THEM.

Another feature of the afternoon session was the speech of James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, who made one of the strongest arguments in favor of sound money ever heard in banking circles. His statement that "silver metal has passed from the world of commerce as a standard of value, and all the laws possible of enactment in the world cannot reinstate it," was wildly applauded.

It was the first convention of the Maryland Bankers' Association, organized to promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and banking institutions. The meeting was called to order by the veteran banker, J. Thomas Smith, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston, General William McKenney, of the Centreville National Bank, was elected temporary chairman, and several addresses of welcome were made. C. C. Homer, president of the Second National Bank, and the chairman of the Committee on the "Baltimore Plan" for a National currency system, which was approved by the American Bankers' Association two years ago, stepped on the platform and offered the resolution given above.

The reading of the resolution let loose a burst of enthusiasm. Before it had subsided Charles T. Crane, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, sprang on the platform and began a vigorous indorsement of the resolution. He went beyond it, and recommended that the bankers encourage such legislation as would remove from the statute books the laws for the purchase by the Government of a certain amount of silver each year.

It was intended that Controller Eckels should address the convention before the resolution was put to a vote, but there was such a demand for "question" that the chairman put it, and with one voice the convention answered "aye," CONTROLLER ECKELS'S ADDRESS.

Controller Eckels thanked the convention for its cordial welcome and briefly sketched the elements of good likely to accrue from the formation of the Maryland Bankers' Association. He continued in part as follows:

If we are to maintain commercial relations with the greatest propie of the world, and if our products are to be sold to them, and we are to secure products from them, we must have as a standard of value not that which the law says is a standard of alue simply, but we must have as a standard of value that which the commercial world recognizes as the only standard of value. (Applause.) The flat of the Government is one thing; actual value, as pavement, stood still, his hands on his hips, awaitn all the contests which have been witnessed | the rebels attempted to attack that town last was invented until the present, the commercial world has been indifferent to what the law has said, and has had as its sole rule and guide the value of the thing which is used as a standard of valu and medium of exchange, and the record of the commercial world from the first day until the present time is that no article has ever been used for a medium of exchange beyond the time when, as an article of commerce, it also had the same value that it had as an article of money. (Applause.) Silver metal has passed from the world of com merce as a standard of value, because the comnercial world has set its seal of condemnation upo t, and all the laws placed upon the statute book in Washington or in Westminster or in Berlin or in Paris cannot reinstate it. (Applause.) The silver people in this contest will be beaten, though the struggle may be a prolonged one, and may be an expensive one. Expensive, because the very fact that here and at home a serious suspicion that the standard of value which has been so long in vogue shall be changed, is sufficient of itself to work the greatest narm to the business world. It will be beater, because there never has yet been a contest before the American people upon any great question, whether it was a question of morals or a question of money, but that, at the critical time, no matter how far the error may seem to have gone, the common-sense of the American people asserted itself, and the right thing always prevailed, (Applause.) will be beaten because there never has yet been

FREE SILVER'S DEFEAT CERTAIN. And so in this contest. Those who believe in th standard of value comporting with that of every other great people; those who believe in a dollar that, without the flat of the Government, is worth one hundred cents; those who believe that the end and duty of government is not to undertake to create money, but simply to put the stamp upon that which the commercial world recognizes as money-when those who believe in that thing premoney—when those who believe in that thing present their views intelligently to the great body of the people who are either indifferent or ignorant of the basis upon which the argument for sound money rests, you will see that the silver cloud which hangs over the people to-day will disappear as did the greenback cloud, which was as threatening—yes, more portentous than this, because it was of tiself strong enough to pass both houses of the Legislature, and only found its death in the heroic act of President Grant. (Applause.)

A free-silver act never can pass both houses of the American Congress at the same period. (Applause.) And if it did, the American people will never send to Washington, indorsed by the vote of the people sufficient to elect, a President who would give official sanction to such an act. (Applause.)

The convention adopted a constitution and bylaws, elected officers and adjourned to the Hotel Rennert for a banquet Governor Lowndes, Mayor Hooper, Controller Eckels, William M. Singerly and others made addresses on finance and in favor of sound money.

A SWINDLER OF WOMEN CONVICTED. Detroit, April 9.-Late yesterday afternoon Frank C. Farrington, formerly of St. Paul, Chicago and Delray, a suburb of this city, but now of New-York City, was convicted by a jury in the United States District Court of using the mails to defraud. rington advertised in papers in nearly every State the Union a scheme whereby women could easy home employment at fancy needlework and easy home employment at tancy heedlework and make \$8 to \$10 a week. For patterns and instructions the promoter of the enterprise charged \$1 in each case. Farrington has been tried twice before on similar charges. Once in \$1. Paul he was released on suspended sentence and on another occasion in Chicago he pleased guilty and paid a fine. When arrested in New-York 1,500 letters found in Farrington's apartments were confiscated.

THE MOHEGAN LAUNCHED AT CHESTER. Chester, Penn., April 9,4-The Mohegan, the second of the two iron steamers being built at Roach's shippard for the New-London Steamboat Company, was launched to-day. The work of putting in the bollers was begun at once. The Mohegan is a sister ship of the Mohawk, which was launched at Roach's yard a month ago, and both vessels will be used in carrying freight from the terminus of the Central Vermont Railroad to New-York. There will be no accommodations for pessengers. The launch was witnessed by the officers of the steamboat company and many effect persons.

NEW CONSOLIDATION BILL. | ALL FOR SOUND MONEY. | TO STOP THE WAR IN CUBA. | HILLIARD GETS THE PLACE.

ACTIVE PLATT MAN FOR DEPUTY EX-

CISE COMMISSIONER. DANIEL O'GRADY MADE LYMAN'S DEPUTY DE

PRICE THREE CENTS.

BUFFALO-LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATE WHISKEY MACHINE-HOW MOR-

> TON YIELDED TO LYMAN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 9.-Henry H. Lyman, the State believe that the Administration's Cuban pro- Excise Commissioner, indicated unmistakably to-day his intention of running the State Excise Department as a political machine by appointing George Hilliard, of New-York, one of the leading members of Mr. Platt's fraudulent Republican organization, as his deputy in that city, and Daniel O'Grady, an active politician,



GEORGE HILLIARD

as his deputy in Buffalo. The indications are that to-morrow he will appoint a man of the same type as his deputy in Brooklyn. Thus the chief cities of the State, so far as the excise law is concerned, will be surrendered to the mercles of "practical" politiciars.

Unless present plans are changed, the regular semi-weekly meeting of the Cabinet will be held at the White House as usual to-morrow. Although it seems mere or less certain that the President and his Secretary of State have decided on a positive course of action, its character is a well-kept secret and cannot as yet be stated with any degree of certainty. According to reports more o: less accepted, the Secretary of State has addressed a communication to the Spanish Minister or Foreign Affairs, deploring the present state of affairs in Cuba and expressing the President's desire for a speedy termination of the conflict on terms honorable and satisfactory alike to all concerned.

It is further said that the President has, in fact, offered to mediate between the two parties to the struggle in the hope of ending the insurrection by the institution of certain political reforms in Cuba. If the President has really begun negotiations in the direction indicated, this action would be in entire harmony with the spirit of the concurrent resolutions recently Mr. Lyman will undoubtedly plead that Governor Morton, having put the special excise agents in the non-competitive class, and thus indicated his support of the policy of making political appointments to places in the Department, he is justified in appointing active politicians as his deputies. Mr. Morton's friends said to-day that he desired up to the last moment to put the special agents in the competitive list of the Civil Service, but that Mr. Lyman insisted upon having them put in the non-competitive list. Mr. Lyman's argument, it is said, was that the Civil Service Commissioners could not supply him with special agents at once, but would have to hold examinations. Civil Service Commissioner Burt suggested that temporary appointments be made. Governor Morton opposed this suggestion, declaring it to be his experience that temporary appointments were bad appointments. Mr. Morton then agreed to Mr. Lyman's demand that the special agents should be put in the non-competi-

pared to ask outright for the independence of the Island, but that his present plan contem-plates rather a cessation of hostilities pending a subsquent settlement, through the good offices of the United States, of the issues between the Cubans and the Spanish Government. Mr. Lyman, it will be remembered, went to New-York the day after his appointment and had a conference with Thomas C. Platt, and Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee. At that conference, politicians say, it was agreed that each Senate district Platt organization should have the naming of one of the sixty special agents. This would provide for the appointment of fifty dextrous pollticians. Then the leading Assemblymen were to have the naming of the ten additional agents. Mr. Hackett came here to-day apparently to see in the Cabanas fortress this morning, has had that Mr. Lyman made his appointments under this system. With him came a large crowd of politicians from all over the State, the principal ones being Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse; ex-Postmaster Van Cott, of New-York; ex-Congressman Frank S. Black, of Troy, and Louis F. line near Artemica, and General Arelas with a Payn, of Chatham.

The appointees for the Senate districts of New-York have already been selected. Any one acuainted with politicians in New-York will perceive at a glance that the men selected are members of that Tammany-Republican organization in New-York City which has been a source of weakness to the party for many years. From Hilliard down the agents and clerks of Mr. Lyman in New-York will have only one thought, and that is to conduct the State's excise affairs solely with an aim to political profit. It will be a whiskey machine in full operation. In Brooklyn and Buffalo the same type of men will

There was considerable talk here to-day about the fact that ex-Assemblyman Seth Wilkes, formerly agent for a liquor-dealer, was to be an assistant cashier in the New-York office, and that Daniel O'Grady, the deputy in Buffalo, up to a few days ago had a grocery in Buffalo with a bar attachment. Mr. Lyman was reported to have said a few days ago that he would not appoint any one to a place in his department who within one year had had any connection

with the liquor trade. Another serious defect has been discovered in the Raines law. It abolishes local option in hundreds of towns in this State where liquor in

hundreds of towns in this State where liquor in quantities above five gallons is sold. This will be regarded as a serious matter by the local-option towns of the State. Edward Roehr, Speaker Fish's private secre-tary, is a prominent candidate for the Brooklyn deputyship. A Brooklyn delegation waited on Colonel Lyman to-day. The party included City Controller George W. Palmer, J. A. Ward, Colonel H. W. Michell, of the 14th Regiment, and Charles L. Phipps, of Rockaway, a new member of the

H. W. Michell, of the 14th Regiment, and Charles L. Phipps, of Rockaway, a new member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Ex-District-Attorney Smith, of Oswego, has been summoned to Albany by Commissioner Ly-man, and added to the law department staff of the Excise Department.

George Hilliard, the newly appointed Deputy State Excise Commissioner for the county of New-York, was born in this city, in the Eleventh Ward, on February 5, 1843. He received his education in the public schools of the Thirteenth Ward. He has always lived on the East Side and for many years has been a potent factor in Republican politics in the section of the city which is now within the boundaries of the XVIth Assembly District. Since 1882 he has been the recognized Republican leader of his district. Mr. Hilliard cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1886. In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for Alderman in what was then the XIIth District, and was successful. He has always been known as an ardent organization man, and has been prominent in machine councils, possessing the unbounded confidence of Platt and Lauterbach.

Mr. Hilliard is a business man of energy and push. He owns a large shoe factory in Goerck-st., is a wholesale dealer in coal, and has considerable business as a stevedore. He lives at No. 74 Fifth-st., in the heart of his district, and is regarded as a wealthy man. ways lived on the East Side and for many years has

A LOOPHOLE FOR NIAGARA FALLS.

low him did not deter him from continuing his work Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 9.—A new phase of the Excise law has presented itself here, and has glad-He fell finally and landed on the railing. One of the spikes extended two inches into his stomach. Police Captain Allaire chanced to be passing on his way from Police Headquarters, and saw the ac-cident. He called Policeman Cunningham, who sent for an ambulance. Schneider was rescued from his position by Captain Allaire and several citi-zens. He was taken in a dying condition to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said, he could not recover. dened the hearts of the local saloon-keepers, who are living in hopes that the law will not be enforced here for some months to come. If only they can tide it over during the summer months, when the tourist travel is heavy, they will be satisfied. The corporated since the last enumeration, State or Federal, the rate of license cannot be fixed until af-ter the Excise Commissioners shall have taken a San Francisco, April 9.-During a squall on the census of the city so incorporated. This is the po-sition of affairs here, Niagara Falls having become Bay this morning the British ship Blairmore was capsized and six of her crew drowned. The names of the dead are Thomas Ludgate, chief officer; a city since the last enumeration. Now the prob-lem is, if the rate of license cannot be fixed, do the Samuel Fenny, steward; T. Rerabaum, sailmaker; Synastrand and H. F. Clark, seamen, and R. E. Siegle, apprentice, nineteen years old.

Nine others of the crew were rescued by boats that were in the vicinity. The captain, John Crew, swam to the small boat lying astern and pulled himself to the landing. The Blairmore arrived from Newcastle, N. S. W., with a cargo of coal about a week ago, making the voyage in fifty-six days, the fastest on record. lem is, if the rate of license cannot be fixed, do the other provisions of the law apply—such as the Sunday closing, etc. It is held by many here that they do not, and that the census-taking is a condition precedent to the enforcement of any part of the law. This, it is understood, is the opinion of the majority of the local Police Commissioners, who will meet one week from to-night to consider the matter. If this view prevails, the law will be in-operative in this city until not only the special inspectors are appointed, but enumerators named